



INTERNATIONAL FOOD
POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
sustainable solutions for ending hunger and poverty

CAADP AS POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL PLATFORM PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

OUSMANE BADIANE
Director for Africa

International Food Policy Research Institute

CAADP AS POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL PLATFORM

PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

OUTLINE



KEY MESSAGES



THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF CAADP



CAADP AS A NEW PARTNESHIP PLATFORM



CAADP AS POLICY RENEWAL PROCESS



PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

CAADP AS POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL PLATFORM

PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

OUTLINE



KEY MESSAGES



THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF CAADP



CAADP AS A NEW PARTNESHIP PLATFORM



CAADP AS POLICY RENEWAL PROCESS



PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

CAADP AS POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL PLATFORM

PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

KEY MESSAGES

- CAADP IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUSTAIN A REMARKABLE ECONOMIC RECOVERY
- IT HAS EVOLVED INTO A CREDIBLE ALTERNATIVE MODEL FOR STRATEGY DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND PARTNERSHIP
- IT HAS DEMONSTRATED THE FEASIBILITY AND DESIRABILITY OF COUNTRY LEADERSHIP OF THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
- IT HAS INITIATED A TRANSITION TOWARDS EVIDENCE AND OUTCOME BASED POLICY PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

•

CAADP AS POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL PLATFORM

PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

OUTLINE



KEY MESSAGES



THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF CAADP



CAADP AS A NEW PARTNESHIP PLATFORM

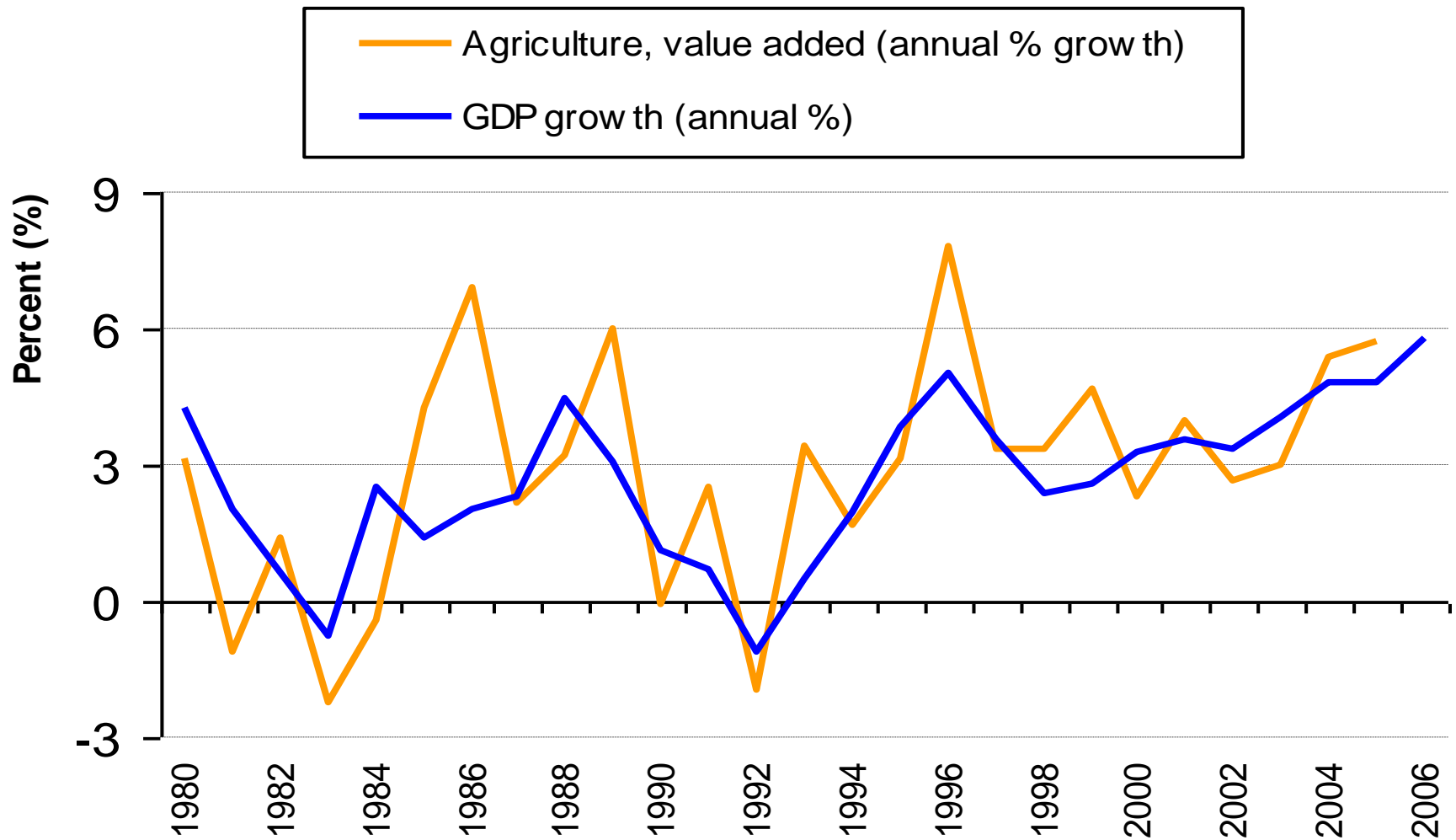


CAADP AS POLICY RENEWAL PROCESS

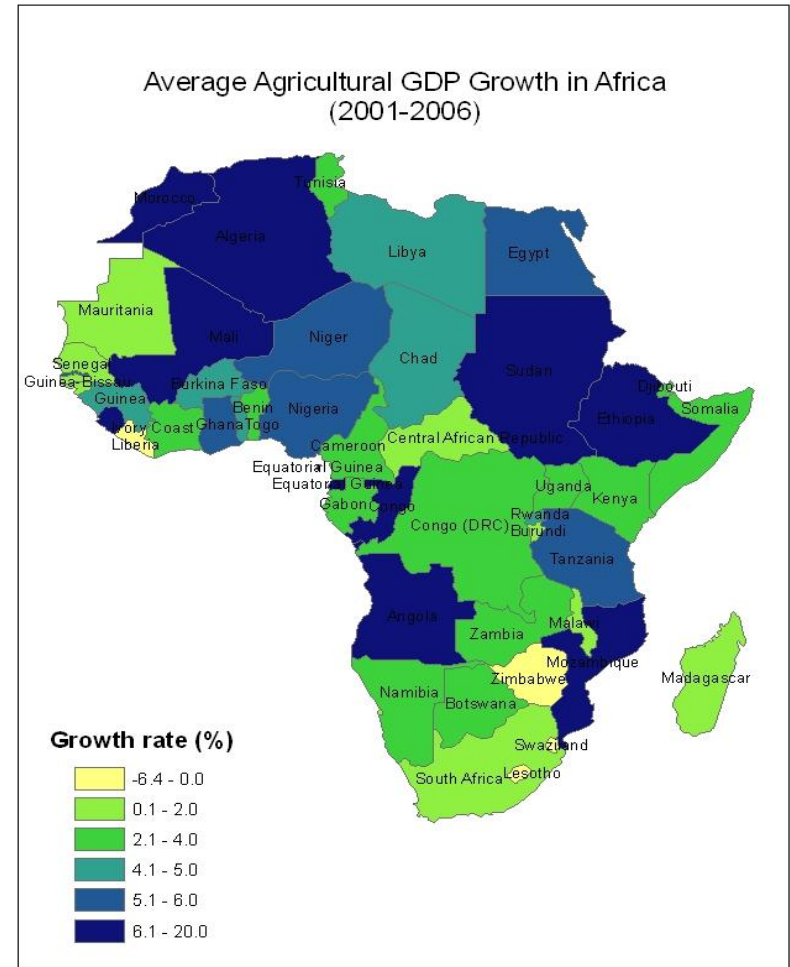
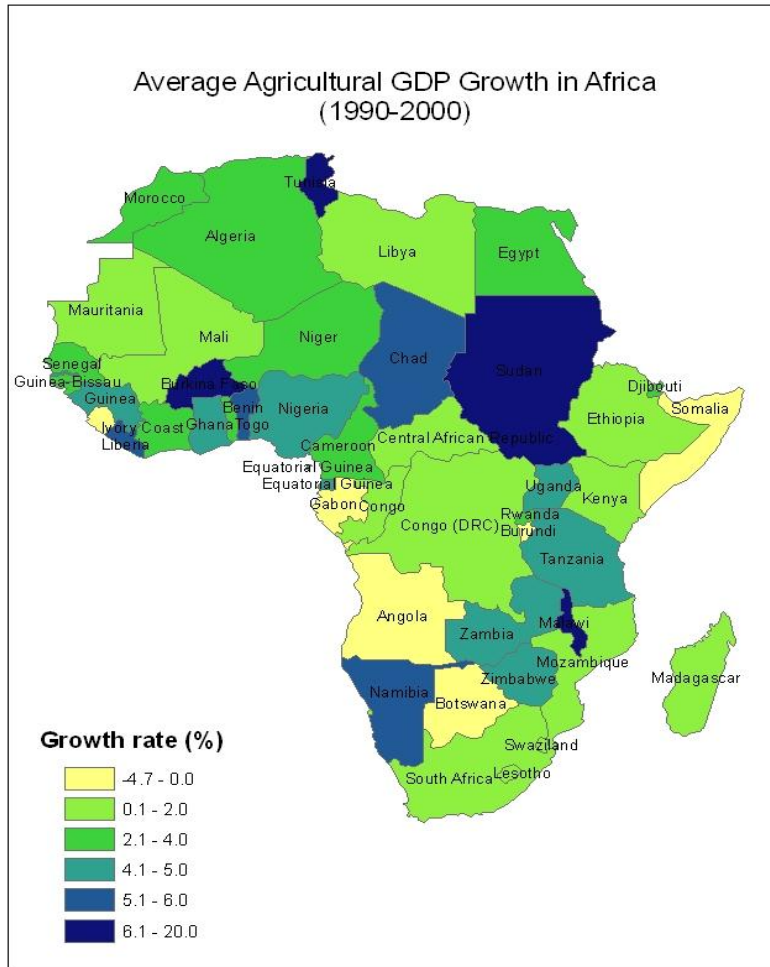


PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

PRE-CRISIS ERA COINCIDED WITH LONGEST PERIOD OF SUSTAINED GROWTH SINCE 60S



THE GROWTH IS ACCELERATING AS WELL AS SPREADING GEOGRAPHICALLY



SOURCE: IFPRI / Badiane and Ulimwengu

Data from national accounts / UN database: <http://data.un.org/Explorer.aspx?d=SNAAMA>

IFPRI/Badiane

CAADP AS POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL PLATFORM

PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

OUTLINE



KEY MESSAGES



THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF CAADP



CAADP AS A NEW PARTNESHIP PLATFORM



CAADP AS POLICY RENEWAL PROCESS



PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

WHAT IS DIFFERENT ABOUT CAADP

- DECLARED AGRICULTURAL LED GROWTH STRATEGY
- COMMON FRAMEWORK: FOUR PILLARS
- CLEAR, LIMITED, COMMON TARGETS: GROWTH AND BUDGETARY
- AFRICAN GROWN AND LED AS PART OF NEPAD PROCESS: ***UNLIKE SAP***
- INWARD LOOKING: ***UNLIKE LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION***
- FOCUS ON GOVERNANCE, REVIEW, DIALOGUE: ***BUSINESS UNUSUAL***

THE CAADP 3POD AT A GLANCE

PILLAR FRAMEWORKS

- STRATEGIC ISSUES
- SUCCESS FACTORS
- BEST PRACTICES
- POLICY ELEMENTS

*SHARED LT FRAMEWORK
FOR ACTION*

SECTOR COMPACTS

- LT INVEST. OPTIONS
- COMMITMENTS
 - SECTOR POLICIES
 - BUDGET POLICIES
 - DEV. ASSISTANCE
 - POLICY DIALOGUE

*DEVELOPMENT
PARTNERSHIP AND
ACCOUNTABILITY*

KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

- BENCHMARKING
- PEER REVIEW
- MUTUAL LEARNING

*EVIDENCE/OUTCOME
BASED PLANNING AND
IMPLEMENTATION*

BETTER POLICY, GROWTH, AND POVERTY OUTCOMES

THE COUNTRY CAAPD ROUND TABLE AND CAADP COMPACT

OBJECTIVE OF ROUND TABLES

1. MAKE SURE THAT THE COUNTRY IS ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THE CAADP GROWTH AND BUDGETARY OBJECTIVES, IF NOT
2. IDENTIFY EVENTUAL GAPS IN TERMS OF SECTOR POLICY, BUDGETARY, AND INVESTMENT MEASURES

OUTCOMES OF ROUND TABLES: CAADP COMPACT

ELABORATION OF A COUNTRY CAADP COMPACT TO GUIDE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CAADP IN THE LONG TERM , INCLUDING:

1. COMMITMENTS IN TERMS OF SECTOR POLICIES, PUBLIC EXPENDITURES, AND DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
2. ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS AND ALLIANCES FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF CAADP
3. CREATION OF A MECHANISM FOR PEER REVIEW AND DIALOGUE TO TRACK IMPLEMENTATION PERFORMANCE AND THE PROGRESS IN MEETING THE AGREED ON COMMITMENTS

SIGNING BY RWANDA OF THE FIRST CAADP COMPACT



PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL AND THE MEANING OF THE CAADP COMPACT

1. SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF COUNTRY POLICIES AND STRATEGIES
2. DETAILED GROWTH AND POVERTY OUTCOME SCENARIOS
3. SPECIFIC POLICY COMMITMENTS
4. LONG TERM INVESTMENT NEEDS
5. COMPREHENSIVE BASELINE DATA
6. ADVANCED ANALYTICAL TOOLS TO TRACK INVESTMENT, GROWTH, POVERTY
7. SHARED PARTNERSHIP, REVIEW, AND DIALOGUE PLATFORMS
8. PRIORITY INVESTMENT PLANS

CAADP AS POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL PLATFORM

PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

OUTLINE



KEY MESSAGES



THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF CAADP



CAADP AS A NEW PARTNESHIP PLATFORM



CAADP AS POLICY RENEWAL PROCESS



PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

POLICY RENEWAL PROCESS UNDER CAADP

THE ELEMENTS OF EVIDENCE BASED POLICY PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

A

ASSESSING
TRENDS

B

FINETUNING
OPTIONS

C

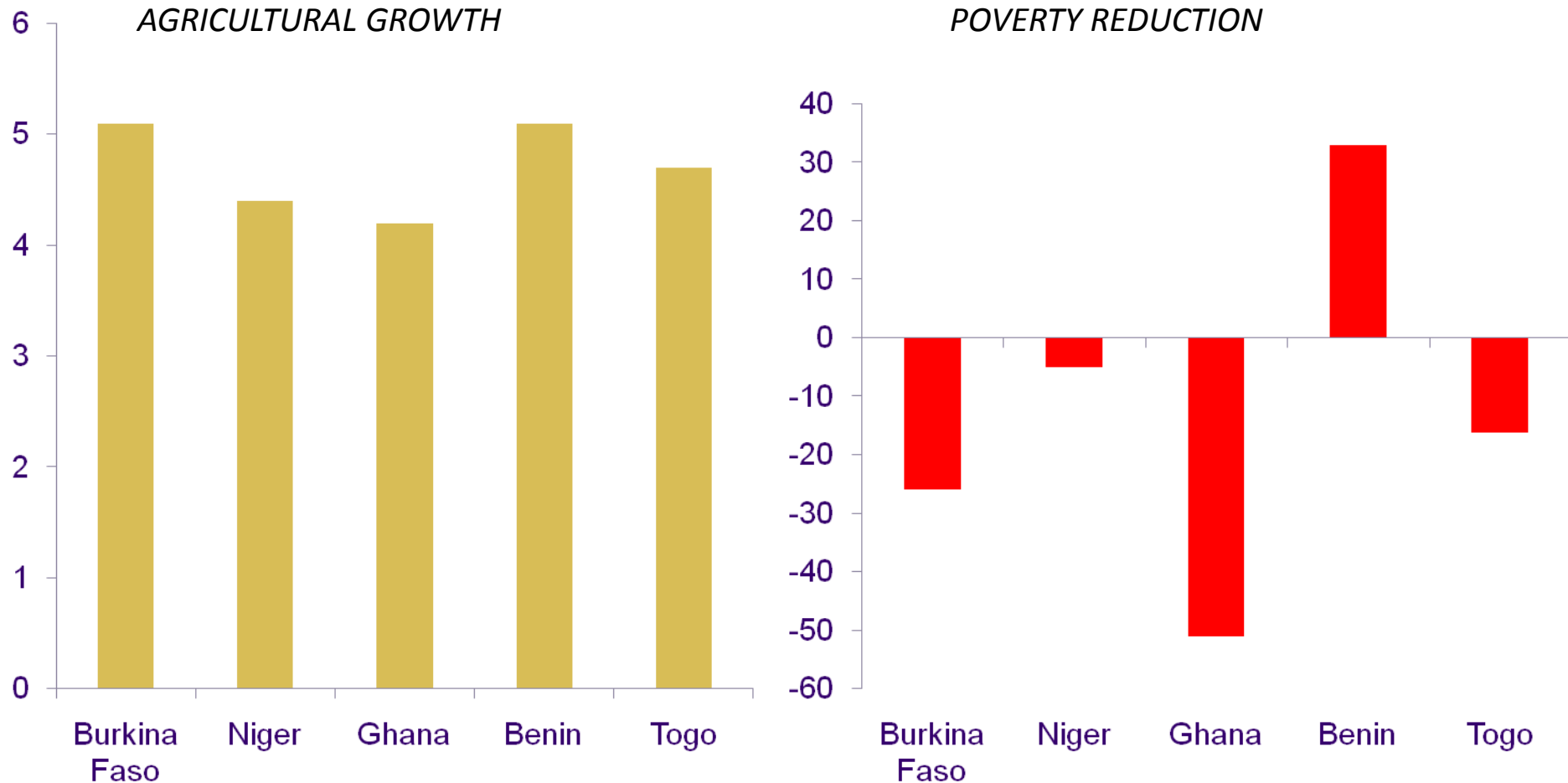
BENCHMARKING
OUTCOMES

D

REVIEW AND
ACCOUNTABILITY

A. ASSESSING TRENDS (1)

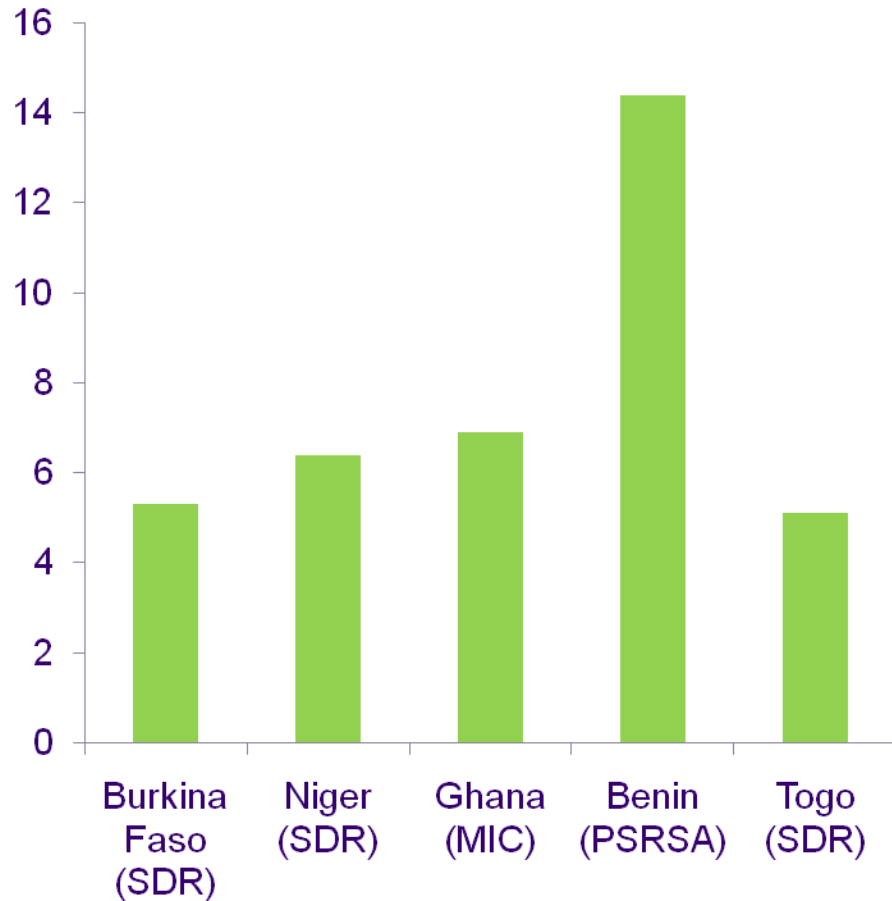
COUNTRY OUTCOMES BY 2015 UNDER CURRENT TRENDS



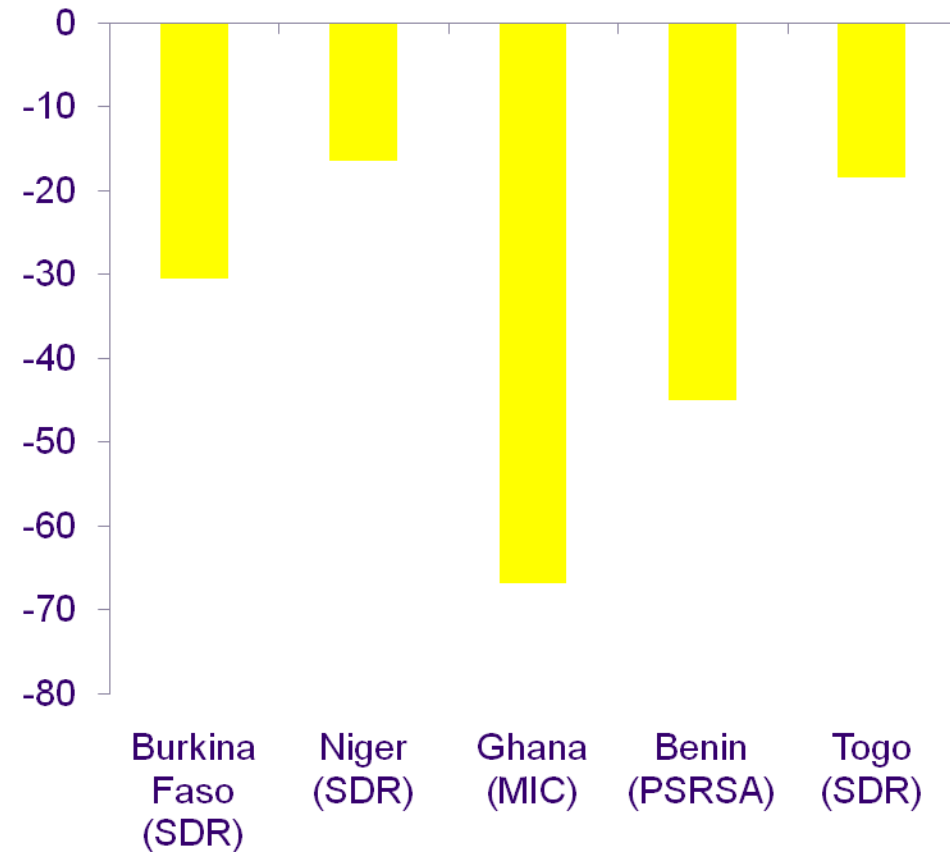
A. ASSESSING TRENDS (2)

COUNTRY OUTCOMES BY 2015 UNDER NEW STRATEGIES

AGRICULTURAL GROWTH



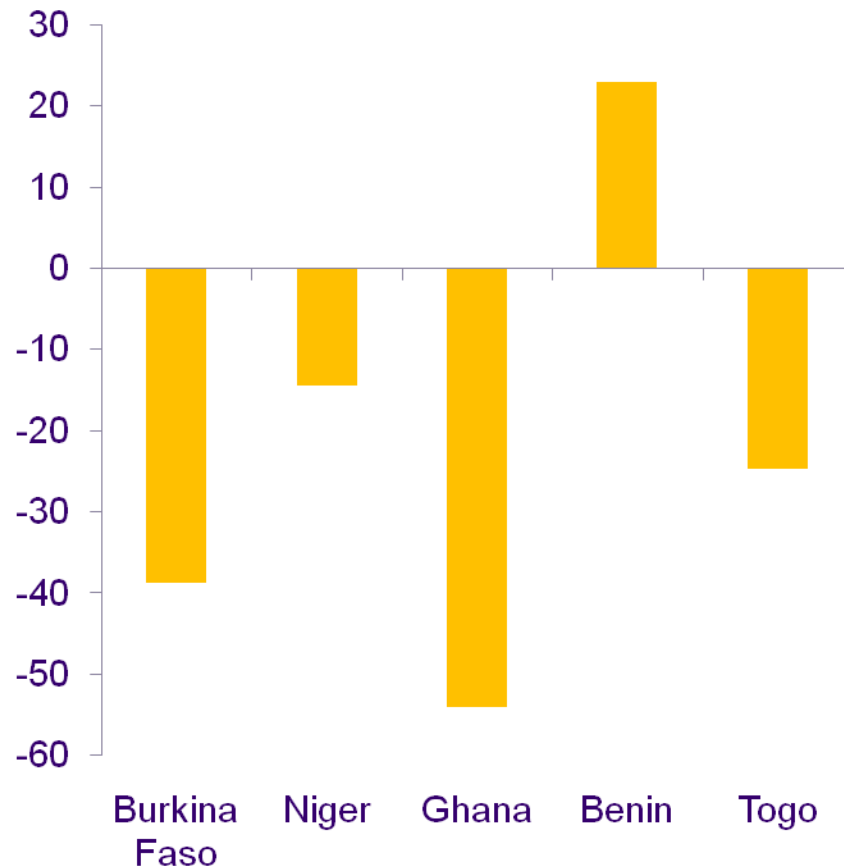
POVERTY REDUCTION



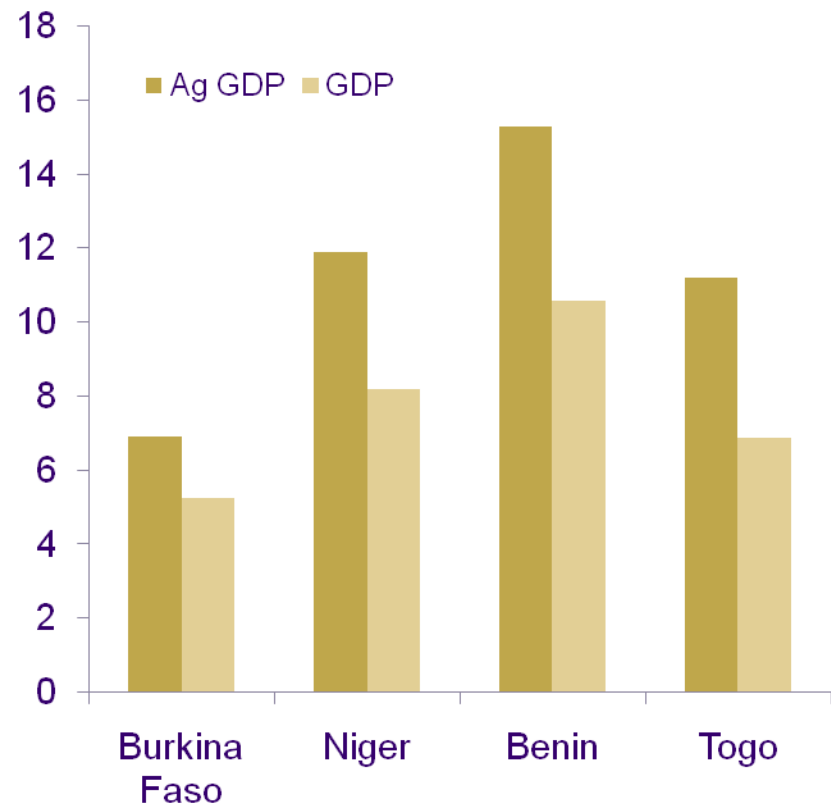
A. ASSESSING TRENDS (3)

POVERTY OUTCOMES UNDER CAADP AND MDG1 GROWTH REQUIREMENTS BY 2015

POVERTY REDUCTION WITH CAADP 6% GROWTH



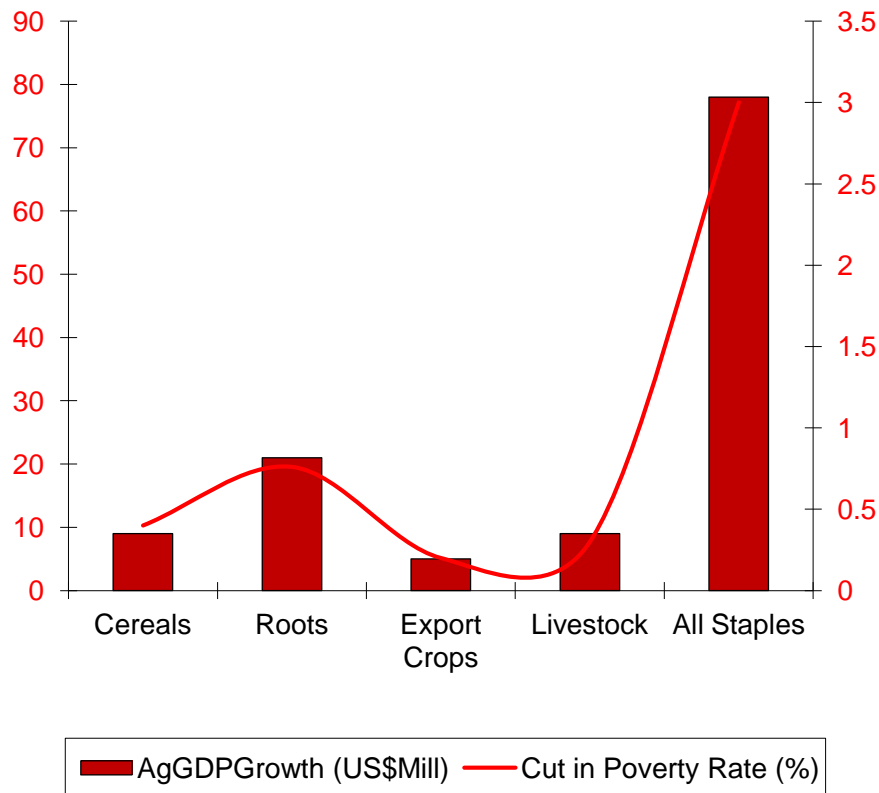
REQUIRED GROWTH RATES TO REACH MDG1



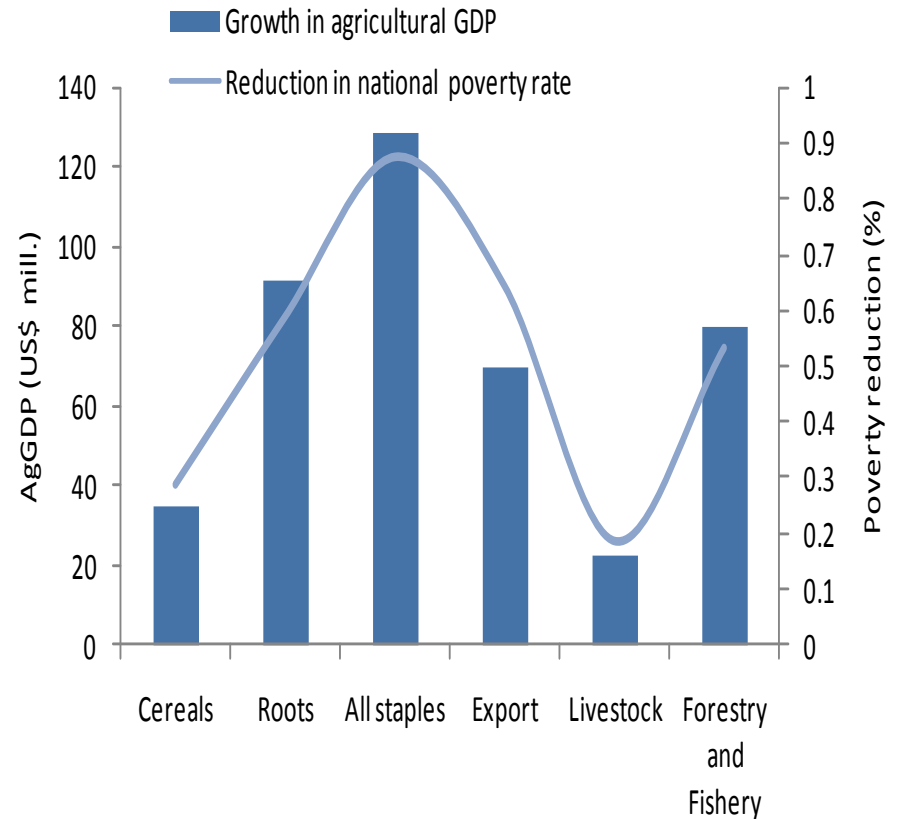
B. FINETUNING OPTIONS (1)

UNDERSTANDING THE SOURCES OF GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

RWANDA



GHANA

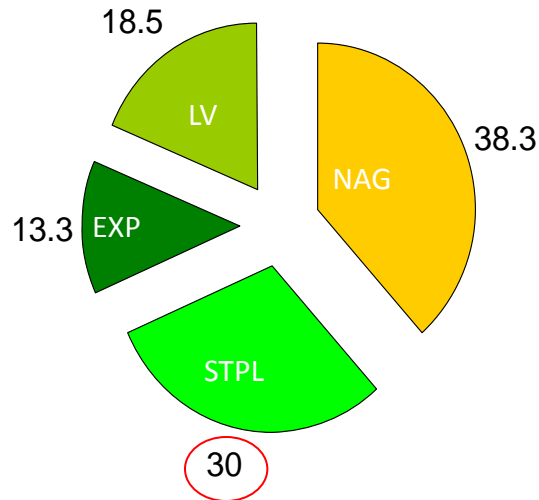


B. FINETUNING OPTIONS (2)

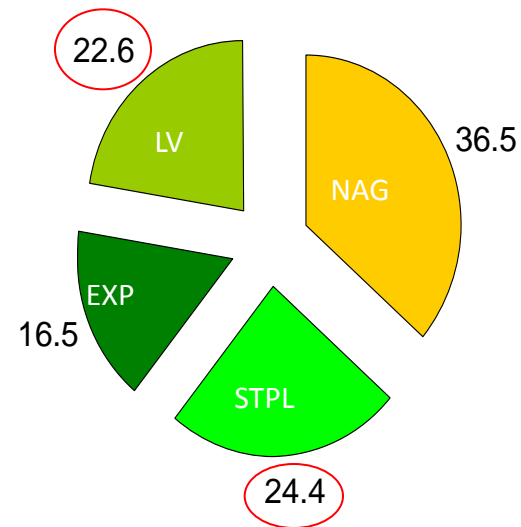
THE SOCIAL DIMENSION OF GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION

THE GENDER ASPECTS OF GROWTH AND POVERTY IN RWANDA

SOURCES OF POVERTY REDUCTION
AMONG FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS



SOURCES OF POVERTY REDUCTION
AMONG MALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS



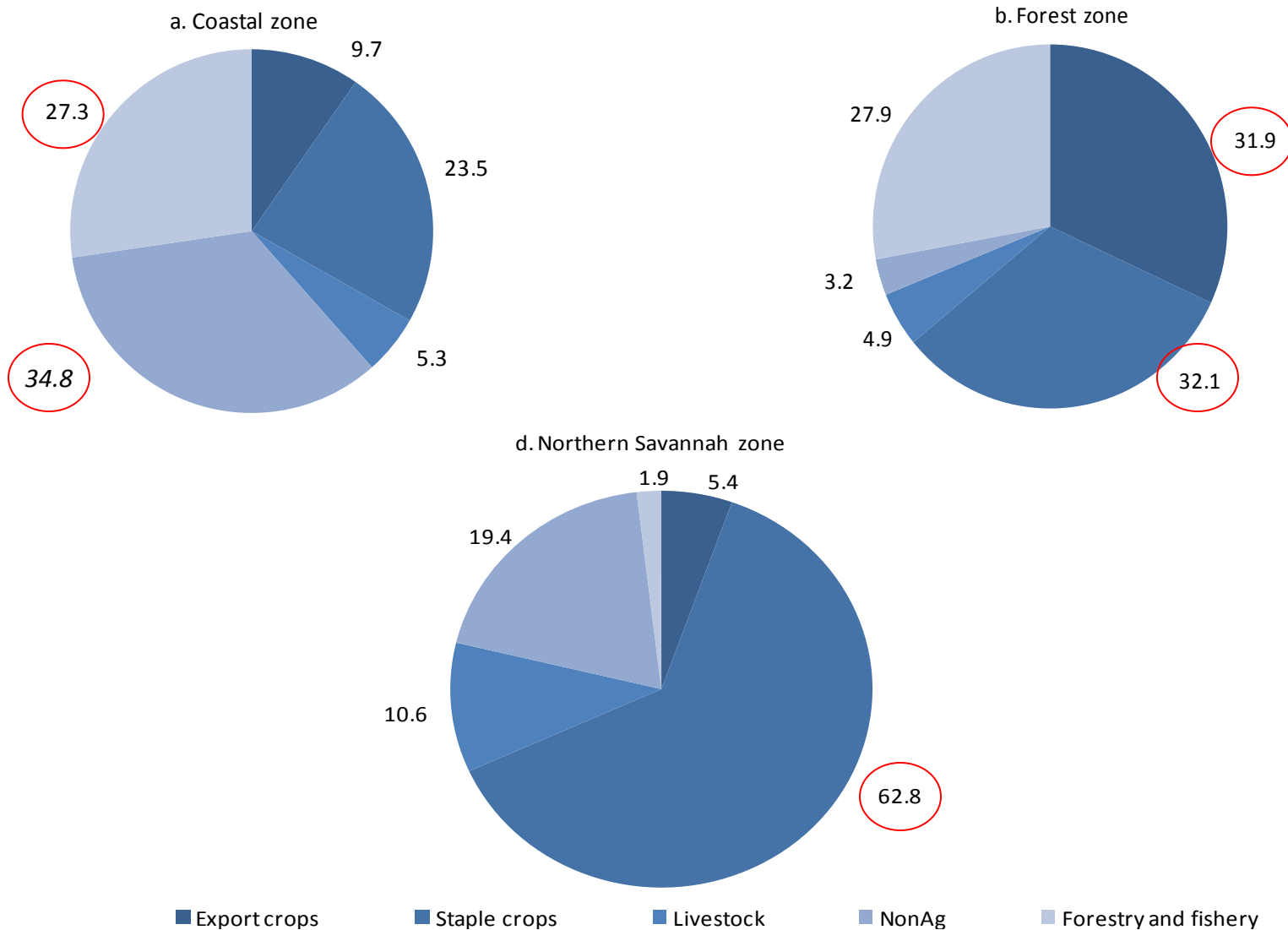
■ NONAG ■ STAPLES ■ EXPORT CROPS ■ LIVESTOCK

■ NONAG ■ STAPLES ■ EXPORT CROPS ■ LIVESTOCK

Percentage contribution of individual sectors to reduction in poverty under GoR/CAADP growth targets


B. FINETUNING OPTIONS (3)

THE SPATIAL DIMENSION OF GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN GHANA




REGIONAL AND SUBSECTOR DISTRIBUTION OF 6% AG SECTOR GROWTH IN GHANA BY 2015

LONG TERM GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION OUTLOOK, SOURCES AND OPTIONS



REPUBLIKA YU RWANDA
UBURWIBWE - UBURUNDI - GUKUNDA ISHIMU



THE NEW PARTNERSHIP
FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
A Programme of the African Union

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)


RWANDA

Review of Ongoing Agricultural Development Efforts


Between 2000 and 2005, total output and average crop productivity growth in terms of annual yields were quite strong for most crop subsectors, especially rice and wheat. There were also significant increases in livestock numbers (driven by the sheep and pig sectors) and in milk production as a result of a joint effort by the government and the private sector to develop the dairy cattle industry.

Despite the generally positive trends, however, crop production in Rwanda is still very weak compared to its potential because of accelerated soil degradation and a very poor use of improved seeds and fertilisers. Due in large part to the scarcity of breeds with high genetic potential, the milk supply also remains very low. Rwanda must rely on imports for more than 30 percent of its milk consumption.

Rwanda depends heavily on agriculture as the main source of export revenue. The traditional exports—coffee, tea, pyrethrum, and hides and skins—represent 71 percent of the country's export revenue. Because of the government's recent emphasis on quality improvement and better marketing, the price of fully washed green coffee increased 25 percent from 2004 to 2005, and the price of ordinary coffee increased 51 percent. In 2004, a price premium was introduced to encourage good tea-leaf quality, resulting in Rwandan tea being first for quality at the Mombasa tea auctions. However, the tea sector still faces challenges in increasing production and productivity.



REPUBLIKA YU RWANDA
UBURWIBWE - UBURUNDI - GUKUNDA ISHIMU



THE NEW PARTNERSHIP
FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
A Programme of the African Union

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

RWANDA

Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food Security Past Performance and Prospective Outcomes

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) aims to add value to the efforts of individual countries, where necessary, to ensure that its growth and poverty objectives are achieved. Doing so requires reviewing past, current, and emerging efforts against these objectives. This includes:

- Examining the recent growth performance of the agricultural sector, as well as future growth and poverty outcomes based on observed trends.
- Determining how such outcomes compare with the targets established for the sector under the CAADP agenda and how they compare with the Millennium Development Goal to halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day (MDG1).
- Measuring the prospects of meeting these targets and analysing the implications for future sector growth and poverty-reduction strategies.



REPUBLIKA YU RWANDA
UBURWIBWE - UBURUNDI - GUKUNDA ISHIMU



THE NEW PARTNERSHIP
FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
A Programme of the African Union

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

RWANDA

Strategic Options and Sources for Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food Security

Implementing the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) as the centrepiece of a poverty-reduction strategy implies that agriculture and its individual subsectors must play a primary role as leading sources of pro-poor growth at the national and rural levels. Rwanda and the other African countries are not just seeking to accelerate growth but also to maximise and broaden the impact of such growth on poverty reduction. Successful implementation of the CAADP agenda therefore should be guided by a good understanding of the impact of sectorwide growth and growth within individual agricultural subsectors on income and poverty levels among different categories of rural households. In the

present case, a better understanding of the possible equity implications of the current strategies under the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA) would allow the government of Rwanda to emphasise the options that are more likely to balance growth and maximise its poverty-reduction impact.



REPUBLIKA YU RWANDA
UBURWIBWE - UBURUNDI - GUKUNDA ISHIMU



THE NEW PARTNERSHIP
FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
A Programme of the African Union

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

RWANDA

Long-Term Funding for Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food Security

The level of funding required to achieve the different growth and poverty outcomes projected in *Brochure 2 (Agricultural Growth, Poverty Reduction, and Food Security: Past Performance and Prospective Outcomes)* is calculated on the basis of the estimated, historical relationships between the rate of agricultural GDP growth and the change in the poverty rate, and between the level of public agricultural funding and the rate of agricultural GDP growth. Estimates of the first relationship indicate that a 1 percent growth in agricultural GDP leads to a 1.16 and 1.18 percent reduction in national and rural poverty rates, respectively. On the other hand, estimates of the second relationship suggest that a 1 percent increase in agricultural spending raises the sector's growth rate by 0.17 percent. This is quite weak compared to the average value across Africa, which is twice as high at 0.366 percent.

The relatively low impact of agricultural spending on agricultural sector growth can be partly explained by the fact that the estimates are based on data obtained during the immediate post-genocide period (1995-2005). For most of this period, a large share of spending was allocated to recovery and reconstruction activities. At the same time, significant damage to the productive base seriously limited the supply responsiveness of the sector. The long-term projections discussed above are therefore carried out using both the estimated elasticity for Rwanda and the Africa average.



REPUBLIKA YU RWANDA
UBURWIBWE - UBURUNDI - GUKUNDA ISHIMU



THE NEW PARTNERSHIP
FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT
A Programme of the African Union

Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP)

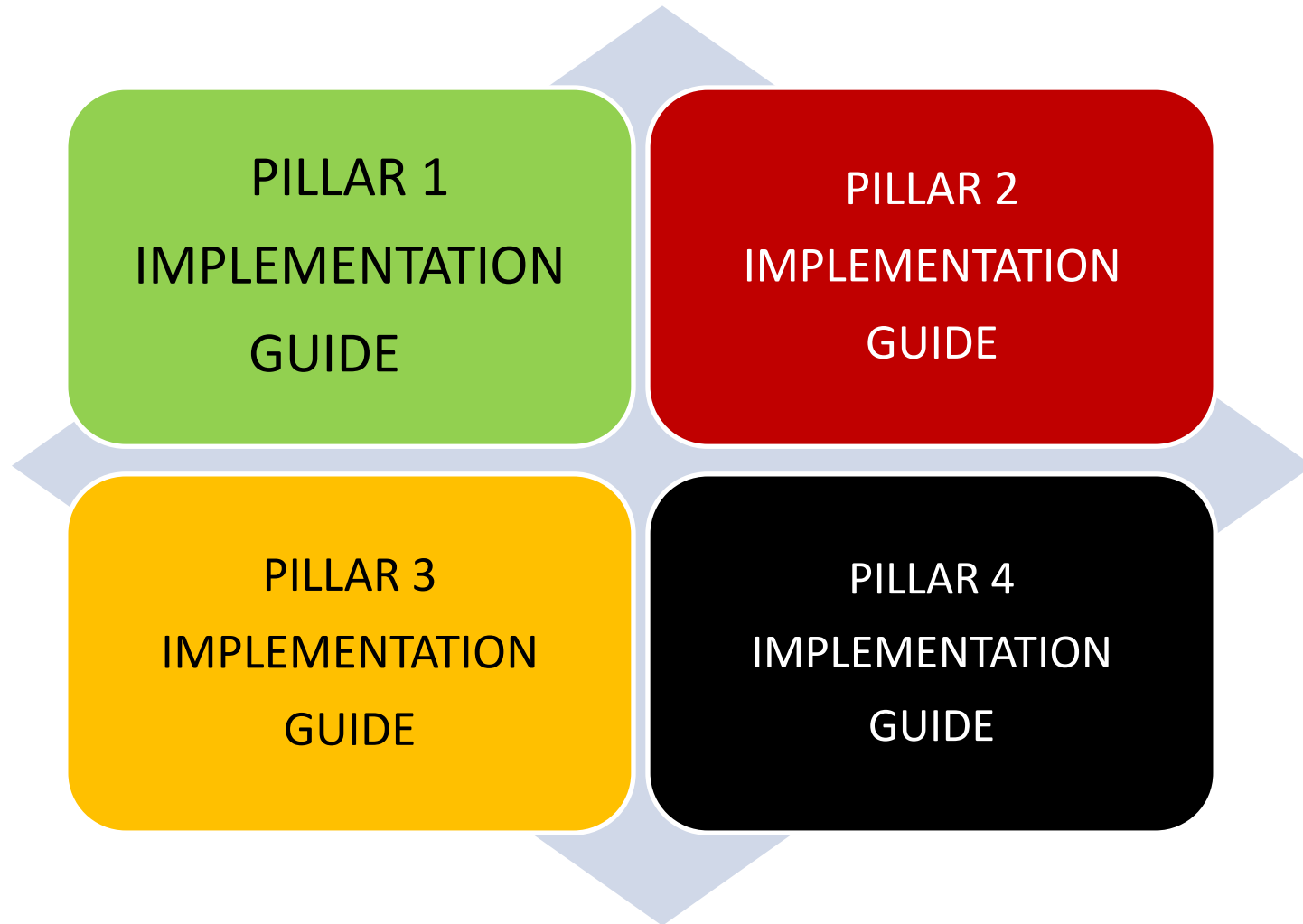
RWANDA

Strategic Analyses and Knowledge Support Systems to Inform and Guide the CAADP Implementation Process

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) has made political and economic governance a cornerstone of its strategy, as illustrated by its adoption of and commitment to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). At the sectoral level, this philosophy translates into a recognition of the need to improve policy and strategy planning and implementation. This in turn calls for tools to help generate the necessary knowledge to inform and guide sector policies and strategies in order to facilitate a successful implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

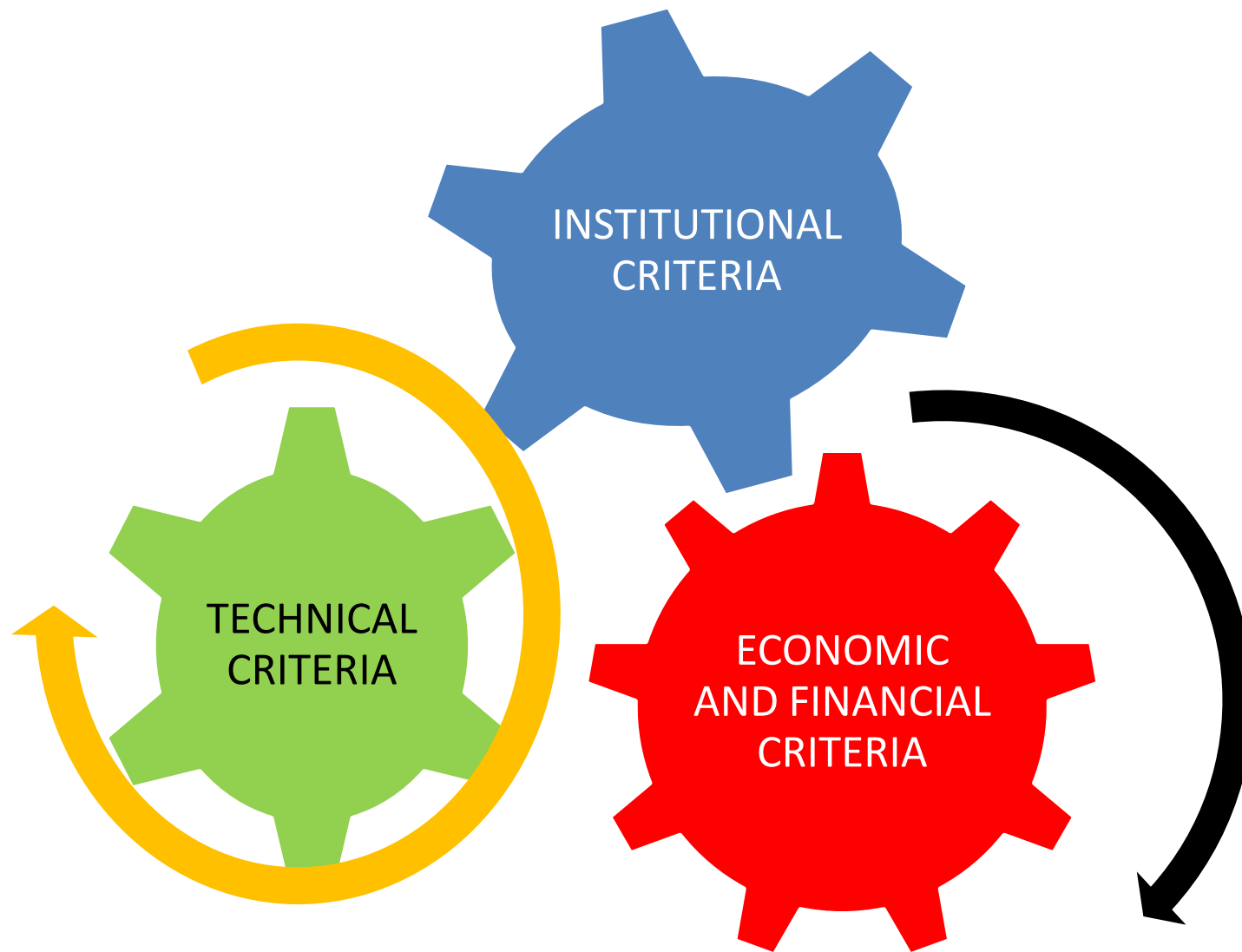
C. BENCHMARKING (1)

REVIEWING INVESTMENT PLANS AGAINST BEST PRACTICES



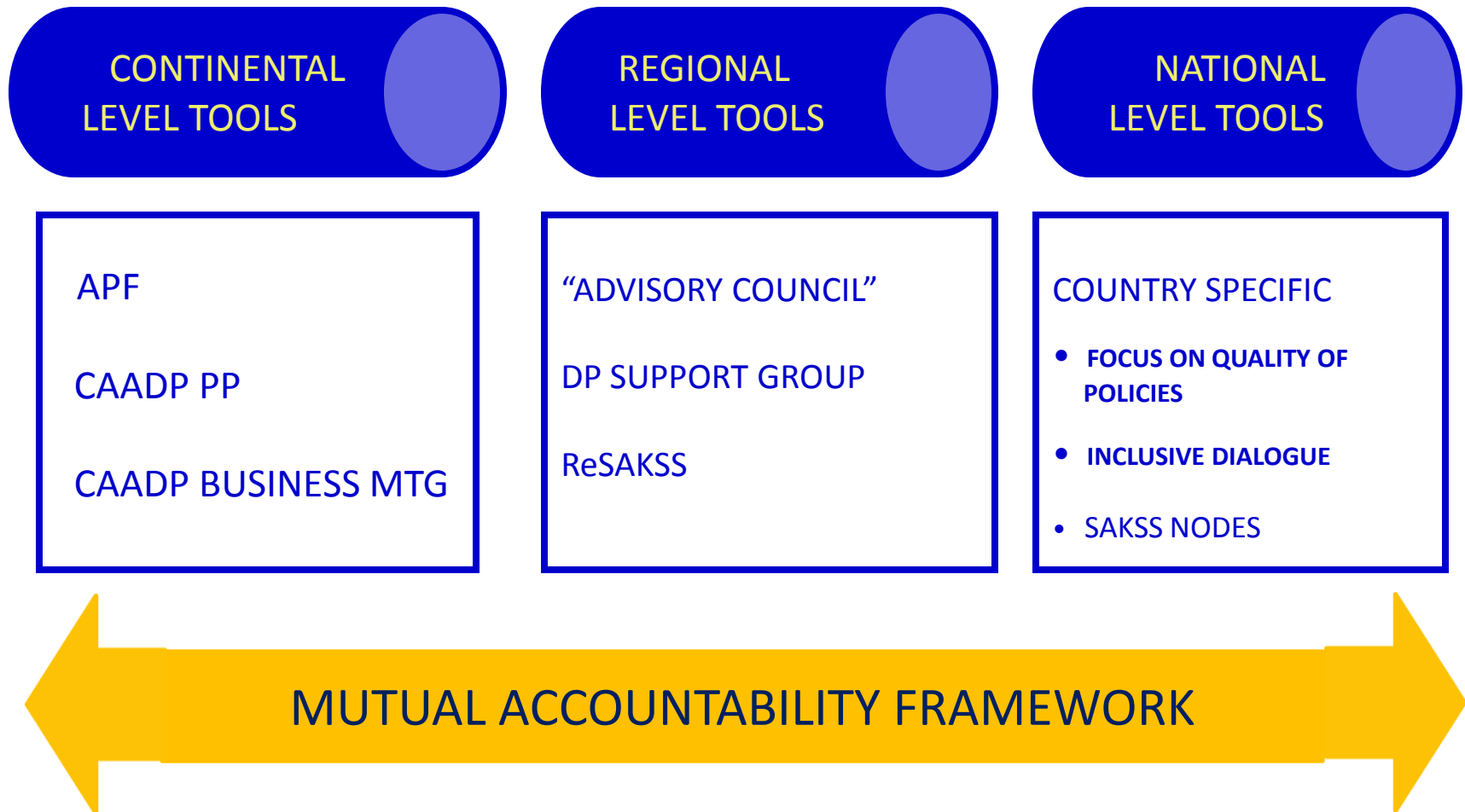
C. BENCHMARKING (2)

REVIEWING INVESTMENT PLANS FOR IMPLEMENTATION READINESS



D. REVIEW - ACCOUNTABILITY (1)

PEER REVIEW AND POLICY DIALOGUE MECHANISMS



CAADP AS POLICY AND PARTNERSHIP RENEWAL PLATFORM

PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

OUTLINE



KEY MESSAGES



THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF CAADP



CAADP AS A NEW PARTNESHIP PLATFORM

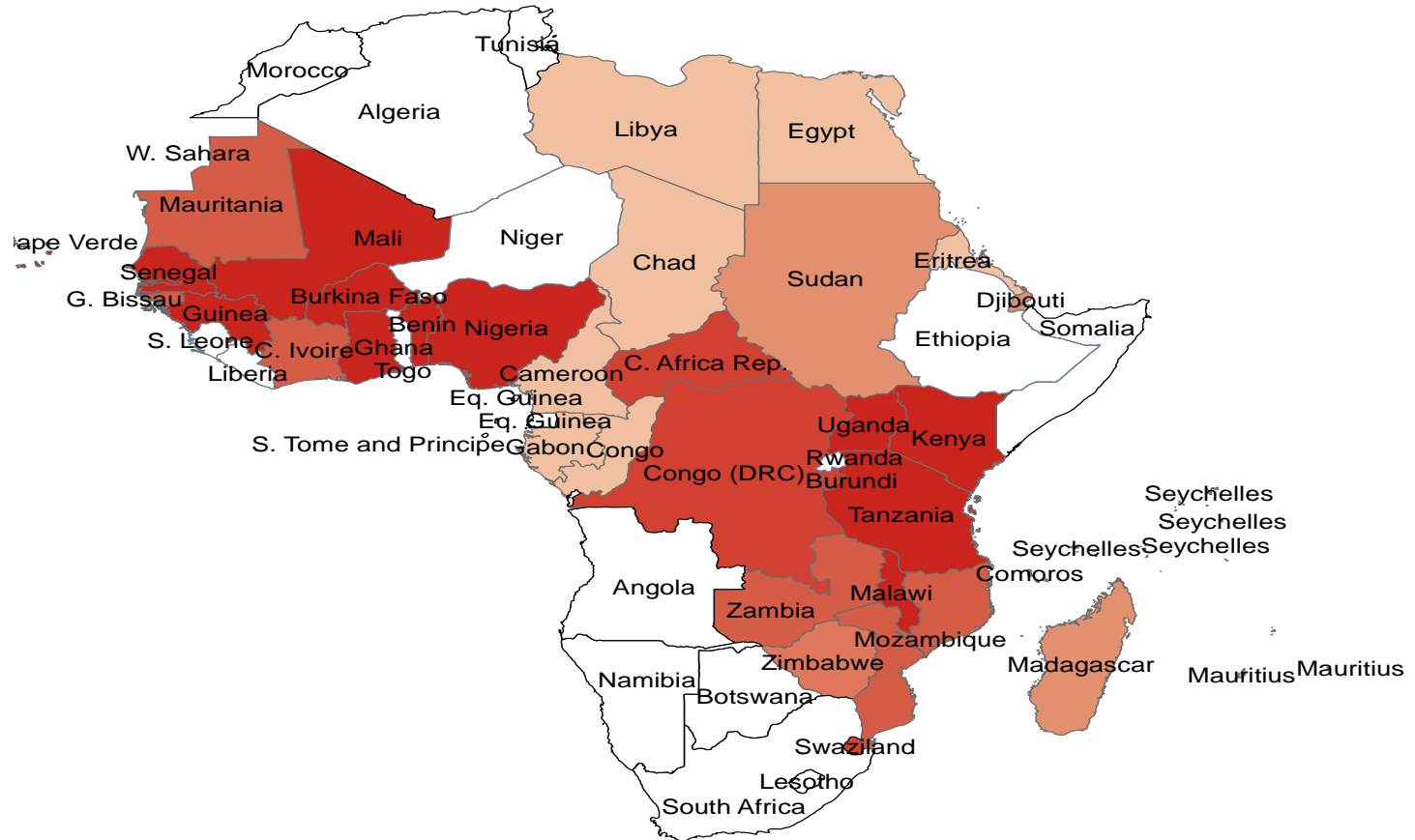


CAADP AS POLICY RENEWAL PROCESS



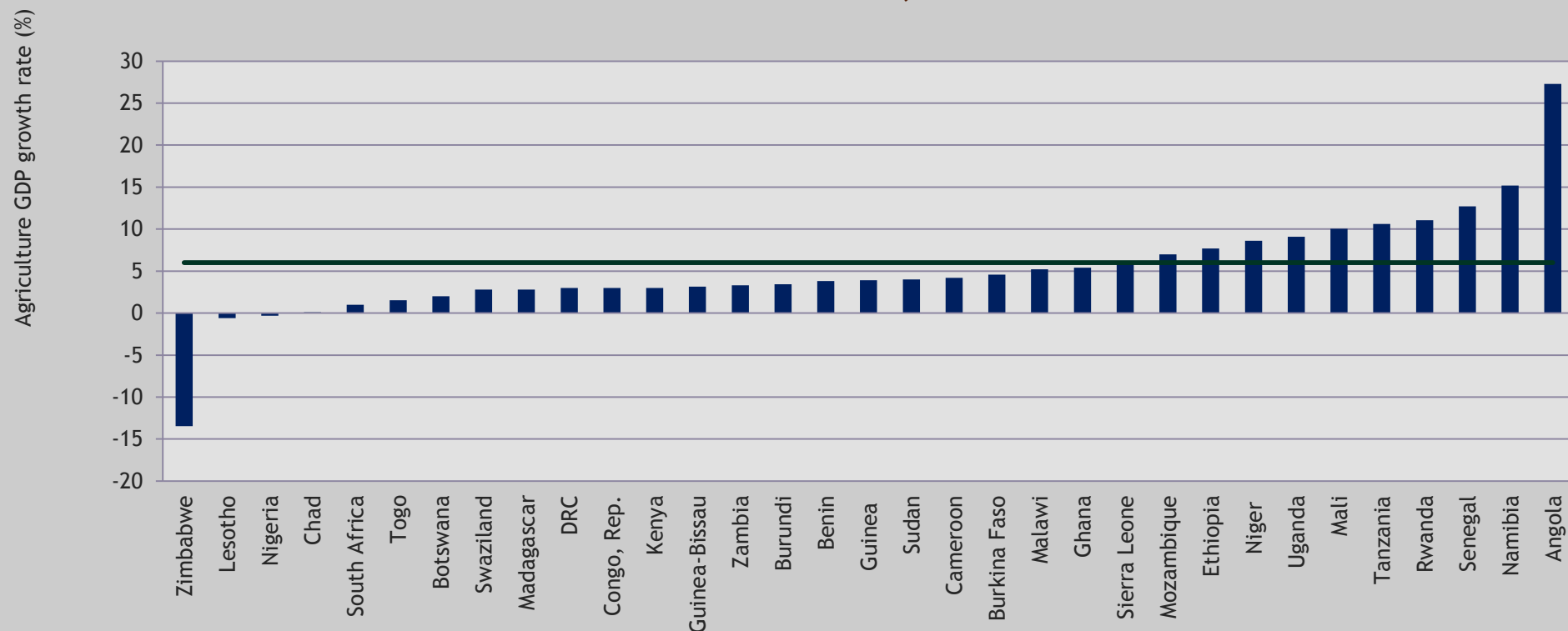
PROGRESS AND EMERGING IMPACT

CAADP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

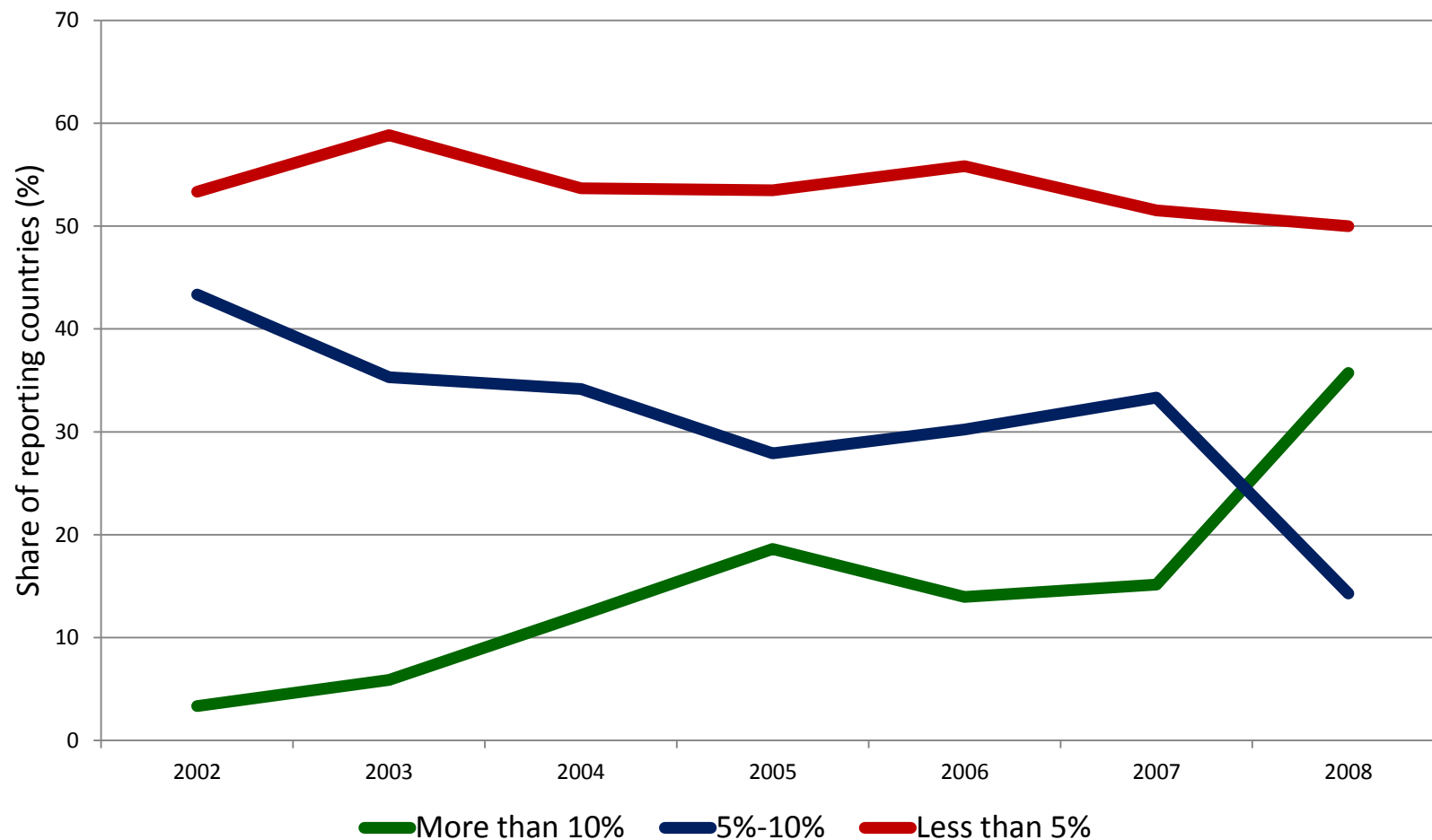


PROGRESS TOWARDS CAADP 6% SECTOR GROWTH RATE

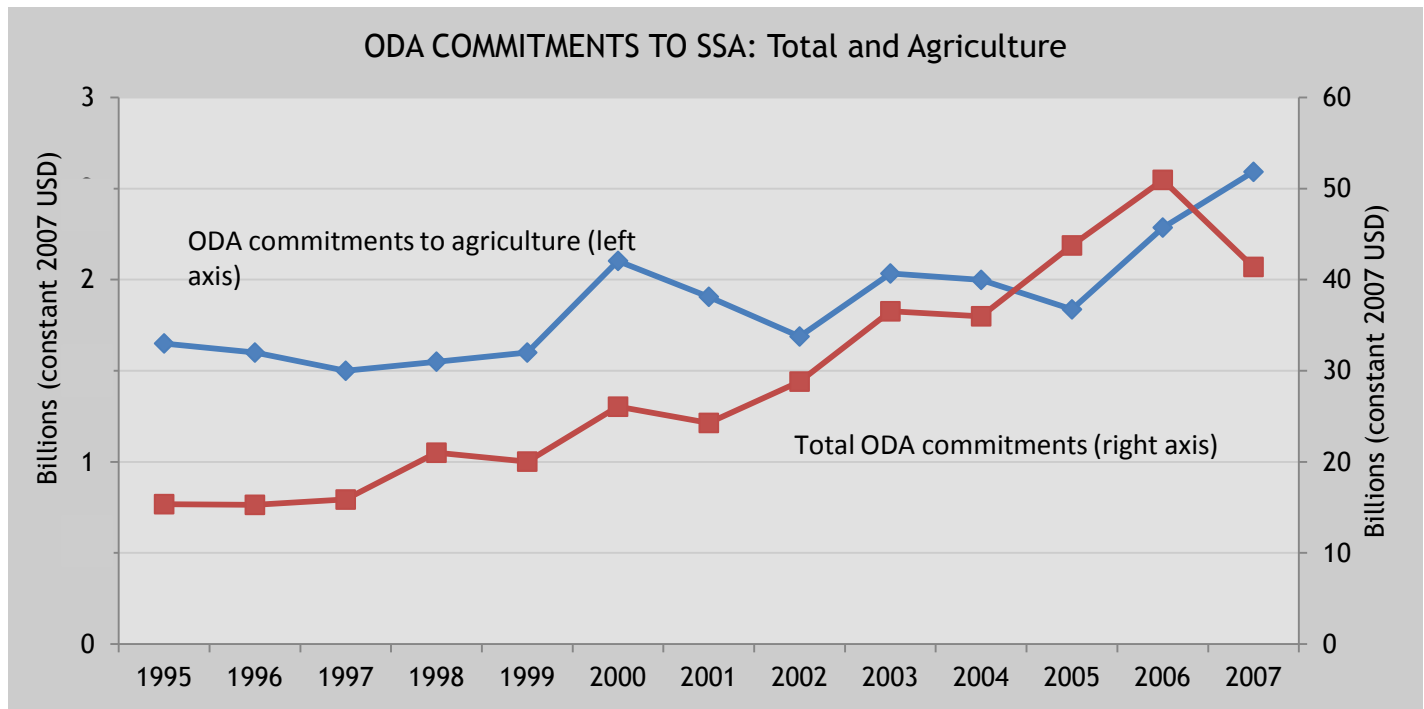
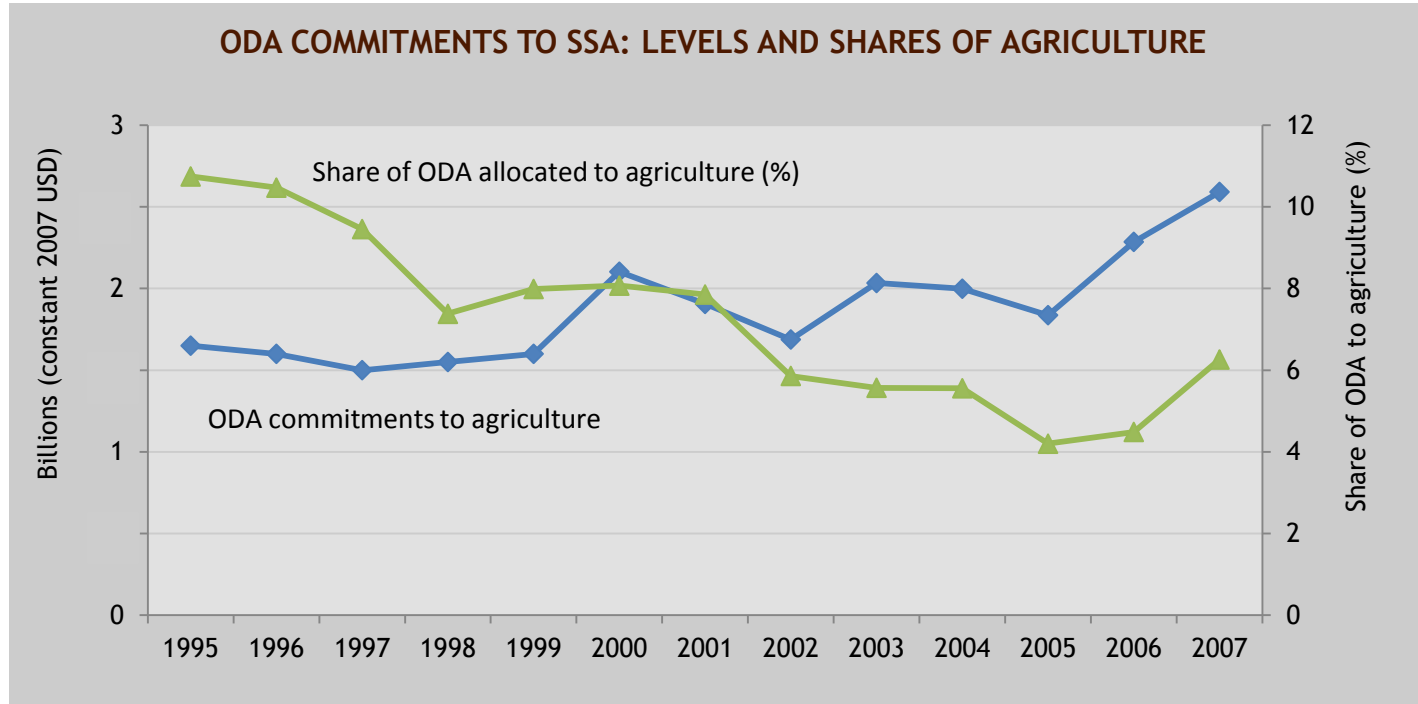
AGRICULTURAL GDP GROWTH RATES ACROSS COUNTRIES AND THE CAADP 6% TARGET, 2008









PROGRESS TOWARDS CAADP 10% SECTOR BUDGET SHARE



TRENDS IN AGRICULTURAL ODA TO AFRICA 1995 - 2008



ALIGNMENT BY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

-  COUNTRY CAADP GUIDELINES BY GLOBAL DONOR PLATFORM
-  US FEED THE FUTURE PROGRAM (FtF)
-  EC COMMUNICATION ON ADVANCING AFRICAN AGRICULTURE
-  WB CAADP MULTI DONOR TRUST FUND (MDTF)
-  GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM (GAFSP)
-  AfDB STRATEGIC CROPS RESEARCH SUPPORT PROGRAM (SARD-SC)